The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,867. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACFARLANE—August 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John Macfarlane, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MARQUARDT—At Barrackpore, on the 3rd August, the wife of Charles Marquardt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—CHAUNCE—At the Old Church, Mission Row, Calcutta, 28th July, Mr. Philip B. Rogers, to Miss Amelia Cloughton, youngest daughter of the late John Chaunce, Esq., of Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHEER, 999 tons 160 H. P. Captain GEORGE BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee 12 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam (calms, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Another steamer will be despatched as above voyage on 1st September.

FOR CALCUTTA

Calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, CARO-
Colombo, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and
Bimlipatam.

The Steam Ship COOPER, 1,000 tons, 200 H. P., Captain
Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply on board the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to the ship's delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Berkby*, from London, are informed that Packages for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PURDAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain PURDAY.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, DAVIE, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the Capt.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c. Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs. Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Cricket Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Government Firewood, Candies 16,570, more or less at the Khurdee Station, G. I. P. Railway, will be put up to Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 15th August 1864.

STEWART ST. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major T. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—To be let by Contract the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tenders may be had and on which forms only will tenders be received.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Over Bridges," will be received up to the 18th August instant.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 2nd August 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ओरिएन्टल शिप ओनींग असोशिएशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Association are hereby informed that into the Central Bank of Western India the sum of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 20th instant after which date, Interest at the rate of 6 per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and Shares become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
W. NICOL, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 20th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 200 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

A full Set (Gent's) consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronze in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A full Set (Gent's) of Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Burry, the Rifle &c. this maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A choice of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood. Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

BOMBAY COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

मुबई काटन जीनींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co.
	ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co.
	TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotwe	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

MESSRS. HAMILTON MAXWELL and JOHN LONGLEY have been admitted Partners in our firm.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August, 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters of the Bank of China beg to intimate that they cannot answer communications on the subject of allotments, all such must be addressed to the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "A Card Photograph" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLMAN, Assistant Quarter Master General, pleasantly situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 Rupees per mensem. Present incumbent, Major DAVIES, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartments consist of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Ordnance Line, Poona.

P. S.—Mr. GEORGE has been instructed to sell the above Property on Saturday the 13th instant, instead of Monday the 15th, as formerly advertised.

6th August 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that the amount of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order,
ANTHONY [illegible]

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, BOMBAY.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed. Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS. UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.
	A. M.		A. M.
Bulsar.....Dep.	7 50	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7 30
Doongree	7 50	Berajree	8 0
Beelesmoon	8 17	Mehmoodabad ...	8 28
Umulsar	8 32	Neriad.....	9 10
Nowsaree	9 15	Anund.....	9 52
Sucheen	9 50	Wassad	10 26
Surat	10 33	Baroda	11 21
Amrolee	10 53		P. M.
Sion.....	11 15	Etola	12 6
Keem	11 41	Meagaum	12 33
	P. M.	Palej	1 5
Panolee	12 12	Chimanagaum.....	1 38
Unclesur.....	12 35	Broach	2 20
Broach	1 15	Unclesur.....	2 45
Chumargaum ...	1 42	Panolee	3 7
Palej	2 15	Keem.....	3 39
Meagaum	2 47	Sion.....	4 3
Etola	3 19	Amrolee	4 32
Baroda	4 3	Surat	4 57
Wassad	4 54	Sucheen	5 30
Anund.....	5 28	Nowsaree	6 10
Neriad.....	6 15	Umulsar	6 46
Mehmoodabad ...	6 52	Beelesmora.....	7 1
Berajree	7 17	Doongree	7 28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7 45	Bulsar .....Arr.	7 45

By order,
JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of the civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTGREWE, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and clysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's and Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
THOMAS MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office No. 5 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

मोफसील काटन प्रेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co., on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at half-past twelve o'clock, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1859.

2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

FOR SALE.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 64 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japanned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sits, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mandia,	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot,	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell. "	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLARK, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Trouble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Picase and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
	Pomade
	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A PRESS READER for this Journal. A liberal salary will be given to a competent hand. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—A Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on SATURDAY the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.
H. NEWTON, for Secretary Civil Fund.
10th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited for the appointment of Manager of the Up-country Branches of a Bombay Bank. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*, office.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at their premises, No. 8, Church Gate Street.
For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby reminded, that two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay will be elected at a General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at the Darbar Room in the Town Hall THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 11th August 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.
It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.
As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call.
GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 5) (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next.
Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROJEE PALLONJEE, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Allottees of Shares in the (projected) Victoria Banking Company (limited) who have paid the first Call are hereby informed that on attendance within 15 days from the date hereof at the Office of the Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company (Limited) and production of their Call Receipts they will be entitled to have their money returned as having been decided not to proceed with the undertaking.—Dated 11th day of August 1864.
By direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be closed until 5 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ados*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for Galle will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Day of Month	Date	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 6h. 3m. P.M.	5 41	6 28	5 22	6 1	
Sat.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 27	6 12	6 50	
Sun.	14	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	8 0	8 34	
Mon.	15	Assumption of the V. Mary.	5 42	6 26	9 0	9 27	
	16	Jupiter sets at 11h. 6m.	5 43	6 25	9 52	10 16	
	17	Saturn rises at 9h. 12m. A.M.	5 42	6 25	10 41	11 5	
	18	Saturn sets at 9h. 7m. P.M.	5 43	6 24	11 26	10 49	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

...S	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 3
...BAY	July 30	LAHORE	July 23
...ABAD	Aug. 4	LONDON	July 18
...TRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
...ATORE	Aug. 12	MALTA	July 19
...UTTA	Aug. 4	MEERUT	Aug. 5
... .	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 3
... .	July 25	PEGU	July 16
...N	July 26	PENANG	July 23
... .	Aug. 4	RANGOON	May 10
... .	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
...ONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

We publish this morning the minutes of all the Judges of the High Court, with the exception of Mr. Justice Westropp, on the Bill for amending Act XXI. of 1848 (*for avoiding Wagers*), commonly called the Time Bargains Bill. This Bill was introduced into the Council last year by the Hon. Mr. Westropp, then Attorney General for Bombay, and the zeal of the learned Judge has now urged him to write what should rather be styled a treatise than a minute, in defence of this sole legislative offspring of his head and heart. The length of the defence compels us to withhold its publication till to-morrow; and we therefore postpone for a day such remarks as seem to us to be called for on the several opinions which their Lordships have expressed with regard to the subject matter of the Bill. But, on behalf of the press of this Presidency, we would take this earliest opportunity of tendering our humble thanks to the Council for their goodness in providing us, in this dull season of the year, with the means of provoking an interesting and animated discussion on a matter of general importance. It may indeed be doubted whether the Council has any right to neglect its proper parish business for the purpose of investigating, with all the ardour of a Students' Debating Club at the Crown and Anchor, the first principles of morality and the fine distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. But our legislators may well be pardoned for trying to seek some relief—even at the risk of being rapped over the knuckles by Sir Charles Wood for playing when they should have been at work—from the dreary monotony of business which is fatal to wit, eloquence, and mirth. The making of laws for the due protection and efficient working of the town bull and the Presidency pump, however useful and necessary to the comfort of the Queen's subjects in this part of the world, can present few attractions to able and accomplished men to whom it has been always a chief source of intellectual pleasure to study and attempt to solve knotty problems of political and social life. What wonder, then, if the Council is loth to abandon a measure which is sure to occasion a very lively controversy? The Bill will not be the less stoutly opposed, because it has lain *perdu* for nearly a year till its godfathers and godmothers, who were slightly ashamed of their bantling, had got it legitimatized by at least one or two of Her Majesty's Judges. Sir William Mansfield will again, we may hope, rush into the thick of the fight with all a soldier's delight in the *certaminis gaudia*; and, though the champions of the Bill will lack the aid of Mr. H. L. Anderson's florid eloquence, they will no doubt exert themselves to the utmost to avoid the ignominy of being compelled, after all their careful preparations, to beat a hasty and shameful retreat.

While, as we have said, we do not propose today to discuss the merits of the Bill as altered by the Chief Justice, we wish to take a preliminary objection to the course adopted by Government in requesting the Judges to put on record their opinions either for or against the measure. To us it seems that the act of inviting the Judges to take part, on one side or the other, in the disputes of the Legislative Council, is at once unconstitutional and unfair to the Judges themselves. Of course, it is very desirable that in the preparation of Bills to be brought before the Legislature those who are entrusted with the duty of framing the Bills should consult and be guided by the opinion of the Judges on doubtful points. But any opinion thus given should always be considered strictly confidential. The dignity and impartiality of the Bench must suffer loss in the estimation of the public, if the practice be adopted of issuing blue books in which the Judges appear, not in the character of men whose business is to expound and administer the law, but as advocates whose influence is used to attack or defend measures which either Government or private Members of Council desire to bring before the Legislature. Still more objectionable, and even scandalous, must such a practice appear, when the matters regarding which the opinions of the Judges have been solicited are not mere projects of legislation which have not yet seen the light of day, but Bills which have already been for months before the public, and which have been discussed in the Council and in the Press with unusual vehemence and bitterness. There is hardly a man of any standing in Bombay who has not made known his views of the Time Bargains Bill, and ranged himself either with the promoters or the opponents of the Bill; and it is a dangerous experiment, at the very time when there is a prospect of the controversy on this vexed question being fiercely renewed, to drag the Judges of the High Court into the Council Chamber and force them to declare themselves political partisans. Even if no other evil consequences were to attend this unseemly conduct on the part of Government, look at the disagreeable position in which a Judge, like Sir Joseph Arnould, will be placed, when, having first solemnly recorded his opinion that the principal sections of the Bill are impolitic and unsound in principle, he is afterwards called upon (supposing the Bill to pass in its present form) to, administer a law which he has repudiated and denounced, and to punish men whom in his heart he must regard as victims of unjust and immoral legislation. The only matter in which the Judges ought to have been asked in present circumstances to give an opinion was the question whether the cases tried in the High Court of poor persons who had been ruined or led to commit crime by the native shroffs who manage time-bargains were sufficiently numerous to justify special legislation; and even this question might have been better answered by a simple reference to the records of the Court. The reader of the minutes will observe how cautious Mr. Justice Couch is in answering ths questions of Government, and how careful he is to avoid the temptation to meddle with matters which properly concern the Legislature alone. The learned Judge is fresh from England, and not yet accustomed to Indian usages, so that the wariness he shows in refusing to be made a party to political squabbles is intelligible. He probably has not yet forgotten, though the Government of Bombay seems to have done so, that the principal object of the Act for constituting local Legislative Councils was to exclude Indian Judges from political life, and assign to them merely the duties which belong to the judicial office in England. Before the Act was passed, Indian Judges discharged twofold functions—being both Judges and Legislators—but the inconvenience and scandal of allowing the men who administered justice to sit in the Legislative Council and make speeches savouring of the spirit of violent political partisanship caused the Home Government to carry through Parliament what was then generally known as the "Act to suppress Sir Barnes Peacock." We shall be curious to learn what Sir Charles Wood will say to the attempt of the Government of Bombay to set at naught the provisions of that Act by inviting all the Judges of our High Court to become, virtually, members of the Legislative Council, and take an active part in discussing a measure which the Council itself exceeds its powers in taking into consideration.

THE *Mofussilite* hears that Her Majesty's 48th Regiment has been ordered to prepare to embark for New Zealand, immediately. The Head Quarters of the 48th are now at Dum-Dum, with three Companies detached at Darjeeling.

WE (*Madras Times*) read in *l'Europe* some curious and horrible details respecting the tragical end of Coubby de la Pommerais, or rather respecting what followed that end. After the execution, a doctor took the head, and putting his mouth to the left ear, cried, "La Pommerais!" The eyelid of the left eye shook, and half open, and the doctor saw through the eye lashes the half extinguished eye looking at him. The experiment was then repeated on the other side, and the doctor, putting his mouth to the right ear, again cried, "La Pommerais!" The eyelid of the right eye made an effort to open, and a tremulous movement was made by the lip frightful, if true; but it would be interesting to have the opinion of Surgeons of eminence as to whether it be possible. Some ghastly accounts were given at the time of the first French Revolution of prolonged animation on the part of persons who had been guillotined, but the narratives have been doubted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Council met at the Council House at Poona, on Wednesday, the 10th August, at 11 A.M.

Present.—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency Sir W. R Mansfield, K.C.B.; the Honorable W. E. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable A. D. Robertson; the Honorable Rastomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett; the Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai; the Honorable W. R. Cassels; and the Under Secretary, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.

Visitors.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal; Khan Bahadoor Pudunjee Pestonjee; Captains Day, Brown, and Leith; and Mr. Venayek Wassoodewjee.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

(1.) A Bill for the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, received from the Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, on the 29th July 1864.

(2.) A Bill to repeal certain regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Cazee in the Bombay Presidency, with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, received from the Honorable Mr. W. E. Frere on the 30th July 1864.

(3.) Papers relative to the Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848, (for avoiding Wagers), being Minutes recorded by the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in reply to Government Letter No. 2638 of 1863, received on the 4th August 1864.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson moved that the Bill to repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831, "be read a second time. In doing so, he said that the Select Committee had thought it desirable to make a slight addition to the second Clause which was as follows:—"And henceforth, a Sub-Collector's functions as a Magistrate shall depend upon the appointment he may receive from the Governor in Council"; and he would now recommend that the Bill be considered in detail and then read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett said that as the information regarding the probable saving that would accrue to Government in the event of the abolition of the Joint Magistracies at Colaba and Broach, not having been received, it was inexpedient, he thought, to pass the Bill so hurriedly. He would propose that after the receipt of the required information, the Bill be reconsidered and passed into Law.

The Honorable Mr. Cassels said that he understood that the present Bill would entail numerous hardships on the parties engaged in civil and criminal cases residing at those places. So long as the defect of the insufficiency of roads prevailed, he was of opinion that the Honorable Mr. Jugonnath's remarks were quite sound.

His Excellency the President said that there was no apprehension whatever on the points mentioned by the previous speakers. On behalf of the Government, he would endeavour to pave roads made to facilitate the transaction of judicial business.

After a few words from Sir William Mansfield, the Honorable Messrs. Frere and Robertson, the second reading of the Bill was carried without a division.

On the motion of the Honorable Mr. Robertson, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Honorable Mr. Frere in moving the first reading of the "Bill for the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature and Courts of Revenue in the province of Sind," said, that Mr. Inverarity requested him to take charge of this Bill, as he had many other important measures in his charge, which he was anxious to bring before the Council this Session. He would propose that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee without the amendments which Mr. Inverarity intended to make, when the Bill was in his charge.

The Bill would require further alteration in form and not in substance. By the title of the Bill one may be led to suppose that there were no Judicial or Revenue Courts in Sind: this, however, is not the case. The present Courts are the same and administer the same justice as the Courts in the older Provinces, only that their designations are different. He (Mr. Frere) was of opinion that the Courts in Sind should be assimilated with those in existence in the older Provinces, rather than they should be constituted with the Courts of the older Provinces. Without going any further into the details of the measure as it stood, he would be content by moving the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Messrs. Inverarity, Hart, Vinchoorkur, and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Honourable Mr. Inverarity in moving the first reading of the "Bill to give Mamlutdars" Courts Original Jurisdiction under Section I. Clause II. of Act 16 of 1838, and to prescribe a form of procedure to be adopted by such Courts when exercising jurisdiction under the Clause," said, that the object of the Bill was to prevent the delay and inconvenience occasioned by Mamlutdars being compelled to refer all applications made to them under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1830, Section I., in the first instance to a Collector, and then referred by him to a Mamlutdar for disposal. As it has been ruled by the Judges of the High Court that Mamlutdars have no authority under Act 16 of 1838 to decide certain civil suits as they hold no "Revenue Court" as used in that enactment. This ruling in many cases, amounts to a denial of justice, it appears very desirable to pass a law to empower Mamlutdars to accept applications under Clause II. of Section I. of Act 16 of 1838, and to prescribe a procedure simple in its nature in the disposal of these applications. Under Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act, it was necessary to obtain the previous sanction of the Government of India to take the present Bill into consideration. This sanction, he said, has been duly accorded by the Governor General. He would therefore move that the Bill be read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble Messrs. Robertson, Jugonnath Sunkersett, Hart, and the Mover, with instructions to report within a fortnight.

The Honorable Mr. Inverarity in asking leave to bring in "a Bill to provide for the Survey, demarcation, assessment, and subsequent management of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same," said, that the object of the Bill was to improve the system of revenue management in the Presidency of Bombay; so as to relieve the ryots from oppression and uncalled for interference by officers in the employ of Government, at the same time to procure sufficient land revenue to the Government in proportion to the produce yielded from the land.

When the Survey was first started the whole administration was entrusted to natives, who were found inadequate to the task, and which, therefore, resulted in increasing the burden of the ryots instead of relieving them. There are few gentlemen now who have a personal knowledge of the agriculture of the ryots of the Deccan. He would occupy the time of the Council in giving a long and elaborate history of the rise and progress of the Survey, but would read extracts from the reports of the Revenue Commissioner of that period, Mr. Williamson, who inquired very minutely into the wants of the people and submitted to Government a report in a plain and lucid manner, recommending the remedy whereby the evil might be overcome. (Here Mr. Inverarity read extracts). He (Mr. Inverarity) was of opinion, that the account, which he just now read regarding the deplorable state of the ryot of those days, was not overcharged. He then read a statement from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., regarding the realization of the revenue in the Poona, Ahmednugger, Sattara, Sholapore, and the Khandeish Collectorates. Leave was granted to Mr. Inverarity to bring in the Bill.

The President enquired in what manner Mr. Inverarity intended to proceed with this very important Bill in reference to its consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity replied that he would like to proceed with the Bill in accordance with the Standing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson remarked that as the Bill would affect the province of Sind, it would be necessary to have it translated into the Sindhee language.

The President observed that the Bill should be introduced without further delay.

The Honorable Mr. Inverarity had no objection to have the Bill read a first time on the Standing Orders being suspended.

The Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett opposed the first reading of the Bill, owing to its not having been published in the *Official Gazette*. It was extremely desirable that as the Bill was of a very important character, and as it would affect a large section of the Bombay Presidency the public ought to have a sufficient opportunity to consider its merits. Since the President had remarked that it would be advisable to introduce the measure into the Council without delay, he would not press his motion. He would, however, have an opportunity of discussing the principle of the Bill when the Report of the Select Committee is presented for the adoption of the Council.

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honorable Mr. Frere; the Honorable Mr. Robertson, the Honorable Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, the Honorable Mr. Vinchoorkur, the Honorable Mr. Hart, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the second meeting in September next.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 20th August, at 11 A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10TH AUGUST.
French Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 11TH AUGUST.
French Steamer *Cambodge* from Suez anchored.

COCONADA, 11TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Orissa* from Vizagapatam anchored.

MADRAS, 11TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Bolina* from Bombay anchored.

HOME GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

THE pitched battle of the rival Parliamentary forces having terminated in a defeat of the opposition, the campaign may be considered as virtually at an end for this session, and as the Parliament is fallen into the sere and yellow leaf the dissolution will probably rest in the hands of the present Ministry, an advantage not to be under-estimated when parties are so nearly balanced. The struggle has presented in many points a close analogy to the more deadly one now waging in America. Without any obvious scheme of advance beyond sheer pertinacity the attacking force has pressed onwards, gaining an outpost here, a few miles of road there, doggedly reiterating their blows at one place, shifting them front at another, till when the final collision takes place Disraeli shares the fate of Grant and the Treasury Bench appears as impregnable as the capital of Virginia. Nor is the parallel deficient in other features. In both instances a black brigade has been brought into the field, and as in America the negroes are exultingly proclaimed not to trouble the army by bringing in wounded prisoners, so here the Irish Brigade under the most stringent orders from Rome herself have done their utmost to eject from office the welcomers of Garibaldi. Wise in their generation the priestly party see in the hero of Italy an incarnation of liberty, of progress, of simple-minded truth against which it behoves them to strive; incapable as are all foreigners, and they above all, of comprehending the honest welcome given by an English public to any man who has fought bravely, no matter why, they have interpreted the popular oration into a cartel of defiance to themselves, and the utmost power of the Ultramontanes has been put forth to swell as they fondly hoped the Tory majority. One instance alone may show how stringent has been their "whip." A high-minded and conscientious Romanist baronet, who but lately suppressed in compliance with the Pope's desire an admirably written periodical of which he was the proprietor, and which had thought with Dante and other great minds that the temporal supremacy was detrimental to the interests of true religion, has been called on for another sacrifice, and recorded his vote against the Ministry to which he was personally as well as politically attached; not that he loves England less but that he loves Rome more. The fact is that the system of fighting without showing colours, the attacks made upon an opponent's position without committing oneself to positive doctrines, is singularly characteristic of the Roman school, and has been lately illustrated in a "pastoral" letter of Cardinal Wiseman. Alarmed at a late discovery of Professor Owen, who has brought from Bournique in France the fossil contents of a cave wherein the evidences of man being coeval with the brute denizens of the primeval world are numerous and indisputable, the Cardinal has favoured the faithful with a pompous protest against science in which geology—and Garibaldi—fare no better at the hands of Rome than some centuries back did astronomy and Galileo. But amid the loud sounding and misty paragraphs of his letter the reader will search in vain for anything like a distinct avowal of disbelief in the very doctrines he is attacking, and the blows of a stage combatant glide not more ingeniously from his opponent's person than do the words of the Cardinal avoid collision with any unpleasantly hard fact. Browning, in a poem written some years since, pointed out this style of warfare with such singular accuracy that I venture to quote his lines, premising that the name of Blougram is a very transparent mask for Wiseman:—

Had I been born three hundred years ago,
You'd say, "What's strange? Blougram of course believes."
And seventy years since, "disbelieves of course;"
But now "he may believe; and yet, and yet
How can he?" All eyes turn with interest.
What, I, the man of sense and learning too,
The able to think yet act, the this, the that,
I to believe, at this late time of day!
Enough, you see I need not fear contempt.

The last line may be open to question, but it must be remembered that it is the Bishop who utters it, not the author.

The excitement created out of doors by the great debate was of course intense. The Speaker's gallery was crowded from 2 P. M. by patient expectants of a debate which was not to begin, it was said, before 9; and an active trade was created by the necessities of those whom hunger or weariness compelled to retire. At the tariff of five shillings per hour they found humble friends, who kept their seats till they returned. Something analogous to this has been long practised at the doors of the French theatres where order is enforced by gendarmes, and a place near the unopened door can be obtained only by buying out the occupant, but this is, I believe, the first time it has been practised in the House of Commons. Meanwhile, in "another place," to use Parliamentary language, another contest was raging, and had the intelligent foreigner to whose ideal criticism our institutions are supposed to be subjected exercised his powers on Friday, July 8th, he would have been marvellously puzzled. Two theatres of war, two leaders in the *Times*, reprehending indecorous language in the one, inculcating fair play and sobriety of behaviour on the other. Royalty to be found an interested spectator of both, may, in the latter case, personally congratulating the victorious chiefs, what might this mean? The intelligent foreigner (say M. Assolant) would probably have sought the key to this enigma in the mysterious influence of the "Lor Maire," that potentate who to French minds appears an amalgam of Pepin, Prester John, and the dreaded name of Demogorgon. Or had he listened to the excited enquiries of old and young about "the Lords' match" he could not have failed to draw materials for a withering tirade against the aristocratic learning of English education which caused all the youth of London to neglect the popular struggle in behalf of the comparatively unimportant discussion of the Peers. The Lords' match was indeed as exciting to its thick crowd of spectators as the arena in which by an odd coincidence Harrow and Eton in the persons of the Premier and Mr. Disraeli fought for the mastery. At St. John's Wood, however, the victory of Harrow was far more complete than in the battle-field of St. Stephen's, and Eton who has solemnly recorded before the Commons' Committee that "a boy is not thought the worse of for studying," that her heroes are the captains of the boats and of the eleven, had to endure at the hands of her studious rival a tremendous defeat in one innings with sixty-six to spare. It was curious and painful to witness the wild excitement which pervaded the field, the cries of "shame" from young Eton lads, echoed by their sisters, too, which greeted the rapid fate of wicket after wicket, and it is indeed melancholy to see by the ungracious snarling of the *Saturday Review* that among the slings which our largest public school fails to teach is the manly art of taking a beating honestly.

The great clock for the Victoria Tower at Bombay is now, or was some ten days since, at work silently and smoothly in Messrs. Moore's factory, Clerkenwell. The pendulum which weighs 2 cwt. is remarkably short, the architectural conditions of the building rendering this unusual form imperative, but no disadvange has been found to result from this fact, and the well weighted rod of stained deal, safest of woods for this purpose, moves with perfect steadiness. I was much interested with the simple and effective method for diminishing the strain caused by winding up the clock, and by the bearings which remove from the motive power the whole weight of the hands and the connecting rods. This is an important fact, for I remember a city clock,—to be sure the connecting rod was 120 feet long, the clock being in one street and its mother church actually in the next parallel lane—whose minute hand was liable to strange irregularities. For 8 or 10 minutes all would go on well, then after pausing as to make out the mind the [illegible] organ would execute a rapid advance of three or four minutes at once, followed by a recoil of one. The merchants of the Old Jewry complained that their younger clerks' time was seriously impaired in value by their watching the vagaries of the clock. From such fantastic freaks it may be safely predicted the Victoria clock will be free. The division of labour, although not so great in a clock as in a watch, which latter goes through thirty hands before it is complete, is still considerable. I was not there to see the surprised at having to go to another building in order to see dials. These are very handsome disks, 4 feet in diameter, of ground glass, on which the numerals, also of glass but hollow and filled internally with red colour, are fixed by means of screws and cement. The colour, it will be observed, is thus entirely protected from atmospheric influences, a circumstance which must materially add to its durability. The chime of bells are hemispherical, and their notes the same as those of great St. Mary's at Cambridge. Nothing is a more powerful adjunct to memory and its associations than a peal of bells; and it were curious to speculate on the visions of university life that may be evoked under the blazing sun of the tropics by the notes so often heard across Parker's Piece or at "the backs of the Colleges," prosaic title for a noble sylvan scene. *Apropos* of St. Mary's, the Ecclesiologist will be glad, and the lovers of old associations probably sorry to learn that under the all-powerful sway of Geo. Gilbert Scott, the Golgotha of that church has disappeared, and D.D.'s in scarlet, and noblemen in gold will no longer sit above the spot where the altar ought to be. No doubt the church will now be far more what a parish church ought to be, and yet somehow its university character will be proportionally injured. Well, as Corporal Nym says, "things must be as they may."

A little, and not much excitement has been created by the late mysterious murder, if indeed it were a murder, which some doubt, on the North London railway; and the other more offensive though less deadly adventure on the South-Western line. Marvellous, however, is the patience of John Bull, and if personal safety alone, not property, be endangered, he listens calmly to the red-tapist language of *prah pudor*! Mr. Milner Gibson assuring him that it would be difficult, indeed inexpedient, to legislate for its protection, and quietly submits to waste time every morning in collecting tickets which a platform would enable the guard to do while the train was in motion, or runs the chance of injury to himself and insult to his wife and daughters which might be almost certainly obviated by simply cutting and opening into the adjoining compartments. London is thinning rapidly: cheap opera has begun, white bait are countable in the plate, conveyed carriages throng the railway terminuses, and ere long the hapless official whose fate chains him to a September desk will have to console himself with the reflection of the Duke of Queensberry, that if London be very empty it is at least fuller than the country.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH JULY.

THE alternate heat and cold of this unprecedented summer does not seem to have much effect on the movements of that portion of the European public which migrates to the seaside or the fashionable watering-places at the present season. All the places in favour with the wealthy visitors who make the fortune of these brilliant retreats are beginning to overflow with titles, toilettes, and tattle; and new candidates, for the smiles of tourists and invalids are coming into notice. The Duc de Morny, one of whose many talents is a very clear vision in the world of speculation, has just formed a society for creating a new watering place close to Havre, where a tract of very pretty country, with fine seaviews, and great natural facilities for such a transformation, has been laid out, with avenues, boulevards, squares, parks, gardens, and esplanades; and filled with little villas, chalets, cottages, and larger houses, all surrounded by beds of flowers, and clumps of trees, with reading-rooms, ball-rooms, concert-rooms, a theatre, a race-course, cricket-ground, and all the other "attractions" most likely to prove seductive to the French public. The new settlement, to which, in honour of its brilliant and popular founder, the name of *Mornyville* will probably be given, is, in short, one of those mushroom creations at which the French are so clever, and which, under the name of "ornamental colony," are so rapidly occupied by Parisians in search of the combination of fresh air and amusements; a sort of ready made marine Arcadia that will put a good many millions of francs into the pockets of the lucky speculators who have called it into being.

The Emperor's clever brother (curiously like and unlike him!) is not the only favourite of fortune who has just created "one of those gay resorts called watering-places." M. Pereire, the old friend and disciple of St. Simon, and latterly known to the world as the founder of the Great Financial Association of the *Credit Mobilier*, has bought up the singular inlet of the sea, on the west coast of France, called Arcachow, and is rapidly transforming its shores in similar manner. The Bay of Arcachow has so narrow a mouth as to be practically a large lake. Its shores, of the finest and hardest sand, are covered with delicious groves of secular pines; its water is so limpid that every fish, every bit of seaweed, every pebble, is distinctly visible; and its sides rise and fall as gently as though the moving mass were of oil instead of water. For persons who wish to find warmth, shelter, and seabathing combined with a perpetual calm, Arcachow offers advantages not to be found elsewhere. The various emanations of the pines are just coming into fashion as a remedy in bronchial and consumptive cases, and accordingly the "venture" of the great banker is turning out as successful as that of the President of the Legislative Body.

The Emperor has gone to Vichy, which received his Majesty with flags, evergreens, national guards, and a grand illumination. The Imperial rheumatism is of that type that "takes no note" of sulphureous waters and is only to be combated by alkaline ones; hence the disappointment of Aix, and the triumph of Vichy. The Empress and the little Prince are gone to St. Cloud, where her graceful Majesty will preside every Wednesday at the Cabinet Council, look after her beautiful dairy across the park, and enjoy existence to the utmost. "Life is short," remarked the fair Eugenie one day in the winter to one of her medical attendants who tried to persuade her not to risk the walk she was bent on taking upon the ice in the Bois de Boulogne; "life is short, Doctor, and my maxim is make hay while the sun shines; and you may depend on it, Doctor, that the maxim is a wise one." So she went on the ice, and compelled her reluctant Mentor to follow her example; and there, to the intense satisfaction of her mirth-loving Majesty, Dr.— had a fall, whereas she finished her walk, and two or three little slides, without any such mishap. The splendid new building to which, on the Emperor's fete day, the Imperial Manufactory of Sèvres porcelain is to be transferred, is nearly ready, and is often visited by her.

Before quitting Fontainebleau, the Empress happened to drive by Thomery, near which place Rosa Bonheur has purchased an estate, and has secluded herself from the ruthless inroads of "Philistines" in Paris, devoting herself entirely to her easel. Learning that the great artist's abode was so near, the Empress determined to pay her a visit; and driving to the house, attended by her suite, was, of course, received with all honour by the simple, and somewhat shy artist, in her usual simple costume. Rosa Bonheur has built herself a magnificent studio, in which noble room she receives the few who are admitted to visit her. Here she received the Empress and her attendants, and her Majesty, greatly charmed with the simplicity and originality of the artist, made her promise not only to paint a large picture for her private collection, but also to visit her at Fontainebleau.

The artist who divides with Landseer the honour of supremacy in the painting of animals has surrounded herself with a collection of animals and rare birds, that might almost fill a *menagerie*. The number of dogs, horses, rare sheep, &c. that are sent to her, by unknown admirers, from all parts of the world, is so great that it would be absolutely impossible for her to keep them. She is accordingly obliged to sell, or give away, each animal, as soon as she has sufficiently studied and painted it; in order to be able to obtain, in this place, some new arrival, which, when duly studied, will be given up, to make room for another in its turn, and so on.

The latest novelty in the way of dancing, and which bids fair to become a favourite pastime with the gay occupants of chateaux and villas, is the getting up of the dances of the day in the costumes, and with as near an imitation as possible of the attitudes and manners of the groups of dancers represented in the exquisite paintings of Watteau and Boucher on the precious fans of the fair ladies of the Courts of Louis XIV. and his great grandson, preserved as heirlooms in the families of their fortunate owners. These animated *tableaux vivans*, seen by the light of the setting sun, or at the summer-moon, on the terrace of some stately old chateau, or on the lawn of an el[illegible] modern villa, form a very pretty [illegible] tions which usually [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the tone of [illegible] of even more [illegible]

The coun[illegible] to be suggestive [illegible] excite emotions [illegible] [illegible] old masters of the [illegible] and brilliant frivolities [illegible] Some roguish [illegible] through the [illegible] Henanbihen, [illegible] the night in th[illegible] little inn, than [illegible] trumpet, to proc[illegible] he was prepared [illegible] to his lodgings at [illegible] following Friday. [illegible] The announcemen[illegible] the whole village beca[illegible] itself. The entire [illegible] idea of gaining tw[illegible] silver tra[illegible] every hundred of c[illegible] to catch, was quite [illegible] Everybody was [illegible] windfall; and such was the zeal with which the whole place turned out to catch the unfortunate insects in question, that they are declared to have done more or less damage to every tree in the commune. At all events, the two days interval was so well employed by the men, women, and children of Henanbihen, that, at the appointed hour, the little inn was surrounded by a crowd of eager peasants bringing sacks full of the precious insects, to the number, it is averred, of not less than 20,000. But alas for the brilliant hopes of the villagers! The tourist had paid his bill the preceding evening, on the pretext of wishing to be perfectly free, to occupy himself solely, next morning, with packing up the cockchafers; and the wicked wag had then—as it appeared from the fact that his bed had not been occupied that night—contrived to slip away quietly with his valise, as soon as the people of the inn had gone to sleep.

The rage and vexation of the villagers at finding that they had been hoaxed may be imagined! They went off in every direction to try and discover some trace of the impudent jôker, but could not succeed. So they presently determined to set the cockchafers free; and then went back discomfitted, to their cottages.

The million and a half of "nobodies" who are fain to remain in Paris while "everybody" is enjoying the delights of *villeggiatura* are greatly excited by the approach of the new era of theatrical freedom. Every theatre will, in the course of a few days, be at liberty to produce any sort of play it pleases to bring out; and any one who will may open a theatre. Predictions are rife on the subject; some anticipating a brilliant success, others a total ruin, as the result of the measure now about to be executed by the Government. The opera is about to bring out a new ballet, called *Nemea*, which, it is said, will surpass everything yet seen on the stage. The rôle of Nemea is to be taken by the Russian dancer, Mlle. Mouravieff, the first choreographic artist of the day; that of Cupid by Mlle. Fioere; and that of the God Pan, who is very busy throughout the piece, by Altos, the prince of Flutists.

The Parisians are also going wild in their enthusiasm for Blondin, who is doing wonders on the tight-rope at the Hippodrome, where, however, he has a formidable rival in a new man who lifts heavy casks

aid of a pilot. The *Times of India* ridicules the idea of placing a lighthouse on Kennery, and yet, even according to his own showing, had there been one there the other day, the *Marie Catherine* would not have been lost where she was; as "she would have been frightened away from it." Respecting cross-bearings, it is evident that his ideas of the nature and use of them are somewhat clouded; and for his enlightenment I beg to state that cross-bearings are usually taken by shipmasters whilst their ships are in safety, and to prevent them from getting into difficulties—not afterwards. Shipmasters will no doubt be exceedingly glad to learn from the *Times of India* that, when once screw pile lighthouses have been erected in the Fair-Way of Bombay Harbour, there will be no such thing as a ship becoming unmanageable through the perversity of the elements:—calm and storm, wind and tide, will no longer influence the movements of their ships in opposition to their will! His reply to my question on this subject would lead me to suppose that his ideas of the control and management of ships in general have been gathered from the experience of a passage or two on board steam ships.

As the *Times of India* has referred to lamp posts in order to strengthen his position, I may be permitted to do so likewise:—Where are these useful structures usually placed,—at the sides or in the middle of a narrow street? I have seen them placed in the middle of very broad thoroughfares, but the sides were lighted as well. And should fair way lights be adopted in the English Channel, the headlands and barriers will still have to be lighted; or the coasting trade of England would be paralysed.

In conclusion I beg to assure my friend the *Times of India* that I have been under fire too often to be frightened by "a flash in the pan" or to surrender on the first summons; especially when that summons is supported by such wild and impotent firing: and if I decline continuing the contest it is not for want of ammunition or the power to use it; but because I have business on hand which is of far more consequence to me, though a shipmaster trading to the port, than the lighting of Bombay Harbour.

A BRITISH SHIPMASTER.

MINUTES OF THE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT ON THE WAGERS BILL.

To The Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Honorable Sir,—We have the honour to forward to you a copy of a Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers) that is now under the consideration of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. The Bill was submitted in its present form by a Select Committee appointed by the Council to consider its provisions, and the reasons which induced the Members to recommend the Bill, as it now stands, for the adoption of the Council, are fully stated in their Report, a copy of which is also forwarded for your Lordship's information.

2. We would request to be favored with the opinion of your Lordship and of your Honorable Colleagues on the following points:—

(1) As to whether the experience of the High Court shows that legislation is necessary to prevent the evasion of Act XXI. of 1848.

(2) And if so, whether the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is calculated to check such evasion; and whether the whole amended Bill (including its 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections) is necessary, in order to effect this purpose.—We have the honor to be, &c.,

H. B. E. Frere.
W. R. Mansfield.
W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1863.

No. 756 of 1864.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 15th July 1864.

To the Honorable H. L. Anderson,
Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you copy of the letter from the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse, and the Minutes of the Honorable the Judges, showing the opinions of their Lordships on the points placed before them in the letter from Government No. 2638 of 1863, and to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

No 27 of 1863.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Honorable Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 2638 of 1863, requesting my opinion and that of my Honorable Colleagues upon the points therein mentioned, I have the honour to state as my own opinion:—

First.—That my experience of the late Supreme Court shows that legislation is necessary to prevent evasion of Act XXI. of 1848.

Second.—That the bill as amended by the Select Committee (with the alterations I have suggested in the Memorandum annexed, marked A), is fairly calculated to check such evasion.

Third.—That in order to effect that purpose Clauses 7 and 8 are, in my opinion, desirable. Clause 6 is little more than an affirmance of what the law is with reference to contracts legislated against by Act XXI. of 1848 and this Bill.

The result of my experience is that Wagering or betting on the price of opium (and latterly of cotton) is very generally practised amongst the native community of Bombay.

I particularly regretted to find that it pervaded deeply, and, I think, dangerously, the classes of clerks and petty traders.

The shroffs, for their own profit, appeared to have recently organised and stimulated that practice, and with a view either to conceal its existence, or in the hope of enabling parties to evade the provisions of Act XXI. of 1848, they framed agreements purporting to be contracts for *bond fide* purchase and delivery, but in reality never intended for that purpose.

Conceiving it to be for the best interests of society that gambling should be discouraged, I think that shroffs, who are now its professional abettors, should not be allowed a legal immunity from loss, which their principals do not possess. I therefore approve Section II.

Of the peculiar commercial mischief that arises from the selection of the price of cotton or other merchandise as the object of the wager, I do not feel myself competent to offer an opinion, but upon the assumption that the mischief of gambling is enhanced by such a selection, I am quite in favour of having recourse to the exceptional legislation in Sections 7 and 8. It will have to effect of generating distrust between the parties to such gambling transactions, and by rendering gain so precarious it will have a strong tendency to withdraw the minds of mercantile classes, at least, from this demoralising practice, and to fix them upon the less exciting but more solid pursuits which befit their position in life.

The Imperial Parliament does not hesitate to apply a strong remedy to a great and growing mischief. Its legislation against betting houses is an illustration; and any one who remembers how much the spirit of gambling pervaded the middle and lower classes, and how much its indulgence was stimulated by the facilities and temptations offered by "Betting Houses" in England, will, I think, now readily admit that by that strong-handed legislation thousands upon thousands of respectable members of those classes have been saved from ruin and a career of dishonesty and vice.

It is for similar classes in Bombay that this legislation is particularly needed: they are entitled to the same protection against temptation which has, in my opinion, proved so beneficial in Great Britain.—I have the honour to be, &c.

M. R. Sausse.

High Court, Bombay, 26th October 1863.
(True copy.)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MEMORANDUM A.

Section I. Substitute for the first 7½ lines—"All contracts whether by speaking, writing or otherwise, knowingly made to further or assist the entering into, effecting or carrying out agreements by way of gaming or wagering, and all contracts by way of security or guarantee for the performance of such agreements, shall be null and void."

Section II. Line 6. Insert "knowingly" between "the" and "effecting."

Line 7. Insert "knowingly" between "the" and "aiding."

Line 10. Insert "or any such contract" between the words "wagering" and "as."

Line 12. Insert "or contract" between "agreement" and "or."

Line 13.* Insert "knowingly" between "money" and paid."

Line 16.* Insert "or contract" between "wagering" and "as."

Section III. Line 8. Substitute for the word "which" the words "in so far as the same."

Lines 9 and 10. Cancel the words "wholly or in part."

Line 13. Insert after "wagering" the words or in respect of any contract, as in the first Section of this Act mentioned.

Lines 18 and 19. Substitute for "bill, hoondee, promissory note, or mortgage," the words "such instrument or security as abovementioned."

Line 25. Cancel "or" and between the words "mortgage" and "was" insert "or other instrument or security as aforesaid."

Line 26. Cancel the word "be."

Line 27. Insert the word "be" between "concerned" and "invalidated."

Section IV. Line 7. After "mortgage" insert "or other instrument or security as in Section III. of this Act mentioned."†

Line 7. Insert "for" between the words "guarantee" and "or."

Line 9. Insert after "wagering" the words "or any such contract as in the first Section of this Act mentioned, or towards payment or satisfaction of any commission, brokerage fee, reward, or sum of money as in the second Section of the Act mentioned, and that the same respectively shall relate to or become payable in respect of any wager or agreement by way of gaming or wagering or other article of merchandise, then and in that case if."

Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Cancel the syllables "relat" in line 9, and the entire of lines 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Line 14. Cancel "and."

Line 16. Cancel "or" and insert after "mortgage," or other instrument or security as aforesaid."

Line 21. After "mortgage" insert "or other instrument of security as aforesaid."

Section VII. Line 10. Insert between "shall" and "be" the words "if he knowingly receive or hold the same for such purpose."

(True copy.)
C. GONNE, Acting Registrar.

COPY OF THE BILL AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Marginal Notes are Mr. Westropp's.

A Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers.)

Whereas it is expedient, so far as regards the Presidency of Bombay, to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding Wagers): It is enacted as follows:—

I. All contracts, whether by speaking, writing, or otherwise knowingly made to further or assist the entering into, effecting, or carrying out agreements by way of gaming or wagering, and all contracts by way of security or guarantee for the performance of such agreements shall be null and void; and no suit, (except as hereinafter in this Act is excepted,) shall be allowed in any Court of Justice for recovering any sum of money paid or payable in respect of any such contract or contracts.*

II. No suit (except as hereinafter is excepted) shall be allowed in any Court of justice for recovering any commission, brokerage, fee or reward, in respect of the knowingly effecting or carrying out, or of the knowingly aiding in effecting or in carrying out, or otherwise claimed or claimable in respect of any such agreement by way of gaming or wagering or any such contract as aforesaid, whether the plaintiff in such suit be or be not a party to such last mentioned agreement or contract, or for recovering any sum of money knowingly paid or payable on account of any persons by way of commission, brokerage, fee or reward, in respect of any such agreement by way of gaming or wagering or contract as aforsaid.

III. All judgments, decrees, razeeanamas, mortgages, conveyances, assurances, bonds, bills, hoondies, promissory notes, promises, covenants, agreements, and other acts, deeds, documents, and securities whatsoever, in so far as the same shall be obtained, made, given, acknowledged, or entered into, either for security or satisfaction of, or for any money or other valuable thing lost or paid in respect of any agreement by way of gaming or wagering, or in respect of any contract as in the first Section of this Act mentioned, or for any such commission, brokerage, fee or reward, or for any sum of money paid or payable on account thereof, as are respectively mentioned in the second Section of this Act, shall be void and of none effect: Provided always that no such instrument or security as above mentioned in the hands of a *bona fide* indorsee, holder or assignee for valuable consideration, not being an original party to the same and not having notice at the time of taking the same of the nature of the original consideration for which such bill, hoondee, promissory note, mortgage or other instrument or security as aforesaid was made or executed, shall so far as such indorsee, holder or assignee is concerned be invalidated by any thing contained in this Act

IV. In case any person shall, after the passing of this Act, accept any bill, or make, draw, give, or execute any bill, hoon dee, promissory note or mortgage or other instrument or security as in the third Section of this Act mentioned by way of advance, security, guarantee, for or in or towards performance of any wager or agreement, by way of gaming or wagering, or any such contract as in the first Section of this Act mentioned, or in or towards payment or satisfaction of any commission, brokerage, fee, reward, or sum of money as in the second Section of this Act mentioned, and that the same respectively shall relate to or become payable in respect of any wager or agreement by way of gaming or wagering on the price or value of opium, or cotton, or any other article of merchandize, then and in such case if such person shall actually pay to any indorsee, holder or assignee of such bill, hoondee, promissory note, mortgage, or other instrument or security as aforesaid the amount of the money thereby secured or any part thereof, such money so paid shall be deemed and taken to have been paid for and on account of the person to whom such bill, hoondee, promissory note or mortgage or other instrument or security as aforesaid was originally given by way of such advance, security, guarantee or performance as aforesaid, and shall be deemed and taken to be a debt due and owing to the person from such last named person to the person who shall have so paid such money, and shall accordingly be recoverable by suit with full costs in any Court of Justice of competent jurisdiction.

V. No guardian, executor, administrator, heir, or personal representative of any deceased person shall be entitled to or allowed credit in his accounts for or in respect of any payment by him on behalf of such deceased person (or, in the case of a guardian, on behalf of any minor), in respect of any such agreement or agreements as are mentioned in Section I. of Act XXI. of 1848, or in respect of any such contract or contracts, commission, brokerage or reward, or money paid or payable in respect thereof as are respectively mentioned in the first and second Sections of this Act.

VI. Any advance made or sum of money or valuable thing entrusted to any shroff, banker, agent or other person, to abide the event of any agreement by way of gaming or wagering, shall be recoverable from him by suit by the depositor or his personal representative, at any time before the person to whom such advance was made, or such sum of money or valuable thing as aforesaid was entrusted, has actually paid or made over the same to the alleged winner or any one on his behalf, whether such depositor be or be not the loser upon such gaming or wagering agreement, and whether such depositor or his personal representative shall or shall not have countermanded the authority of such person to pay or make over the same, or shall or shall not have assented to such person paying or making over the same.

VII. Any advance made, or sum of money or valuable thing entrusted to any shroff, banker, agent or other person to abide the event of any wager or agreement by way of gaming or wagering upon or relating to the price or value of opium, cotton or any other article of merchandise whatsoever, shall, if he knowingly receive or hold the same for such purpose, be recoverable with full costs from him by suit by the depositor or his personal representative, if either of them be the loser on such wager of agreement as last aforesaid, at any time within six months next after the occurrence of such loss, whether or not the person to whom such advance was made, or such sum of money or valuable thing as aforesaid was entrusted has paid or made over the same to the winner, or any person on his behalf, with or without the assent of the said depositor or his personal representative.

VIII. Any sum of money or valuable thing paid or made over on account of any wager or agreement by way of gaming or wagering upon or relating to the price or value of opium, cotton, or any other article of merchandise, to the winner on such wager or agreement as last aforesaid, or to his personal representative, or to any person on behalf of either of them shall, if not previously recovered under Section VI. or Section VII. of this Act, be recoverable with full costs by suit (brought at any time within six months after such payment or making over) by the party paying or making over the same as aforesaid or his personal representative from the said winner or his personal representative or other person to whom the same was paid or made over on behalf of either of them If the suit under this Section or under Section VI. or Section VII. be in respect of any such valuable thing as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the Court to award pecuniary damages in lieu thereof.

IX This Act shall not be construed so as to give it a retrospective effect.‡

X. In the construction of this Act, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

MINUTE BY SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

1. As to the first point on which the opinion of the Judges is requested by the Government letter now under reply, I am humbly of opinion in the affirmative.

Act XXI. of 1848 prohibited suits from being brought on *direct* wagering contracts, but did not, in terms, prohibit suits from being brought on contracts arising out of, or collateral to, such wagering contracts.

The result has been that the courts, which are prohibited from entertaining the former class of suits, are compelled and frequently compelled to entertain the latter class of suits; in other words, they are compelled to give legal validity to transactions which are an evasion of the spirit, though they do not contravene the letter of Act XXI. of 1848.

From this position it is desirable, in my opinion, that the Courts should be relieved, and the only mode of effecting that relief is by legislation

II. As to the second point, I am humbly of opinion that the first five (5) Sections of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee (with the further amendments suggested by the Chief Justice) are well calculated to check such evasions of Act XXI. of 1848 as are referred to in my answer to the 1st question.

III. As to the 3rd point, viz. whether the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections of the amended Bill are "necessary" for the purpose of checking such evasions, I am humbly of opinion in the negative I think that purpose would be quite sufficiently effected by the first five (5) Sections.

(1.) Sections 6, 7, and 8, indeed, as appears on the face of them, are not primarily directed to check any evasion of Act XXI. of 1848: their primary purpose is to discourage certain specified classes of wagering contracts by new and special legislation going beyond that contained in Act XXI. of 1848.

(2.) Section 6, as remarked by the Chief Justice, can hardly be considered as introducing any material alternation in what is now understood to be the law on the subject, and though, in my opinion, not "necessary" for the purpose of checking evasions of Act XXI. of 1848, is of comparatively little importance.

(3). The important Sections are 7 and 8, the operation of which is limited to a certain specified class of wagering contracts, those namely, "on the price or value of opium, cotton, or any other description of merchandise whatsoever."

As relates to this class of wagers, Section 7 enables the loser, by action brought within 6 months after the loss, to recover back his deposit from the shroff, although the shroff may previously have paid it over; and Section 8 enables him, under the same limitation as to time, to recover back his losses from the winner or other party to whom they have been paid.

(4.) This is a special and exceptional point of legislation. It brings wagering contracts and the parties to them again before the Courts in a new and somewhat peculiar fashion. It enables the loser to come before the Court and say,—'True: I have made a wagering contract in respect of that contract I have made advances and paid losses; but I now repudiate that contract, and on the strength of having done so, I demand of the Court that it decree my advances and losses to be paid back to me: that it put me in the same position as though I had never infringed the policy of the law by making a wagering contract at all.'

On principle there seems no reason why Courts of Justice should be thus compelled to give an advantage to the losing wagerer over the party through whom and the party with whom he has made his wager.

The principle is that Courts of Justice, as such know nothing of, have no concern with wagering contracts at all, or any relations, whether of loss or gain arising out of them: it would seem to follow that the loser of a wager has no right, as such to claim from Courts of Justice relief from a relation arising out of his own wrongful act, of which relation the Court, as a Court of Justice cannot on principal be called on to take notice.*

5. I do not mean to say that extreme cases might not arise which would justify this kind of exceptional legislation. I only mean to say that, in my humble opinion, before it is resorted to, clear proof should be given that such an extreme case has arisen.

6. In the recent instance, so frequently referred to, of the "Act for the suppression of Betting Houses" (17 and 18 M. C. 119), clear proof was given before legislation that such an extreme case had arisen.

The Betting House system was a system of gambling made easy for all classes, especially the less monied and less provident classes. The establishment of Betting Houses all over the country offered new and before unknown facilities and temptations to the class of clerks, servants, &c. "for wagering on the event of Horse races," in other words, for gambling on the Turf. Ample proof was given that from the facilities and temptations thus supplied very great mischief had, in fact, arisen.

This is clear from the preamble of the Act, which recites that "a kind of gambling has of late sprung up tending to the injury and demoralization of improvident persons by the opening of places called Betting House, &c. &c."

The Act, which is "for the Suppression of Betting Houses," treats Betting Houses as gambling houses (Section 2); imposes penalties on their owners (Section 3) and on those who receive advertise for them (Section 4). By Section 5 it enables those who have made such advances to recover them back by suits in Courts of Justice; but it does not, as Section 8 of the Bill now under consideration does, enable the losers to recover back the amount of their bets from the winners.

In fact, as its Title and Preamble show, it was an Act passed not with the primary purpose of putting down Betting on Horse races, but with the primary purpose of putting down the newly-introduced nuisance of Betting Houses; and it only so far interfered with the bets carried on through the agency of those Betting Houses as was necessary for its primary purpose,—their suppression.

(7.) Before Section 5 of the Betting House suppression Act can be acted on, and a justifying precedent for Section 7 of the Bill under consideration, it would of course, be necessary for the Legislature to satisfy itself, by full inquiry, that the shroffs of Bombay, in respect to the facilities and temptations to gambling which they offer to the community, occupy a position in some degree analogous to the Betting House keepers, whom the Act of 1853 sought to put down; and not rather a position analogous to that of brokers and jobbers in England and France.

With regard to this latter class (brokers and jobbers) it is sufficiently notorious that through their instrumentality (especially in recurrent periods of speculative mania) wagering contracts to a vast amount are carried on, on behalf of all classes of the community, not [illegible] shares or stocks, but also in [illegible] ice or merchandize which for the [illegible] may happen to be favourite subjects [illegible]

Yet we find that neither [illegible] land are the wagering operations [illegible] and jobbers now sought to be [illegible] fered with by special legislation, [illegible] tenting itself with declaring [illegible] transactions which these jobbers [illegible] effect for their customers are [illegible] tions, they cannot be the foundation [illegible] or suits in Courts of Justice.

In short, the question would be [illegible] the shroffs of Bombay, like the [illegible] keepers, tempters to gambling speculation? Or are they, like the brokers and jobbers [illegible] merely instruments of gambling speculation?

This is a question of fact for the Legislature: it is not a point on which any evidence, one way or another, has come before me in my capacity as Judge; it is a point, therefore, on which, in that capacity, I am neither qualified nor entitled to express an opinion.

(8.) The same remark applies to the ground on which is mainly based (as appears from the Report of the Select Committee) the attempt to discourage, by Sections 7 and 8, the practice of making wagering contracts on the price of opium, cotton, and other articles of merchandise.

This ground is the alleged prejudice to the interests of commerce, arising out of the effect produced on the market price of great mercantile staples by the practice of effecting wagers. the want of which is made to depend on the market price of such staples at certain fixed times.

Now the questions—(1) how far the alleged influence of such wagering on market prices appears to be made out by evidence? (2) how far the possibility of such influence, to any material or lasting extent, is compatible with the established principles of economical science? These are questions on which, in my professional capacity as Judge (the capacity in which the Government letter is addressed to me) I feel neither competent nor called upon to offer an opinion.

They are purely questions for the Legislature; questions which it should seem the Legislature is bound carefully and maturely to consider before it can be satisfied of the expediency of such special legislation as that contained in Sections 7 and 8 of the amended Bill.

26th October 1863. Joseph Arnould.

(True copy)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE FORBES.

It must, I think, be left to the Judges who have sat in the late Supreme Court, or who ordinarily sit in the Original Juriction side of the High Court, to say what is the experience of the High Court as regards the efficient working of Act XXI. of 1848 in the Presidency Town.

Time-bargains were held illegal in the Mofussil before the passing of the Act of 1848. A decision to that effect was passed in the Court of the Zillah of Ahmedabad so early as 1822, which was affirmed in the Sudder Adawlut, and the ruling was apparently adhered to up to the time of the passing of the Act; the illegality of time-bargains having been recognised by the Sudder Court on the 24th December 1847. It was not, I believe, doubted in the Mofussil that the transactions called in Goozerat "Wayuda-Vepar," or in time-bargains, were in effect gambling transactions, and as such, they were pronounced "improper and contrary to the Shastras." The difficulty in regard to the application of the Act of 1848 to contracts collateral to agreements by way of gaming or wagering was felt in the late Sudder Court as well as in the late Supreme Court. I think, therefore, that, as regards the Mofussil, legislation is necessary to prevent the evasion of Act 21 of 1848, by contracts made to assist in carrying out agreements by way of gaming or wagering, and it appears to me that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is calculated to check to such evasion.

As to the necessity for the enactment of Sections 7 and 8 of the proposed bill, we are met on the threshold by questions, upon the answer to which the decision which must be given rests. These questions have been thus stated—Is the mischief of gambling enhanced by the peculiar commercial mischief that arises from the selection of the price of cotton or other merchandise as the object of the wager? Are the Shroffs of Bombay, or of other places, tempters to gambling speculation, or merely instruments of it? Doubtless an exceptional state of facts must be made to appear in order to authorise such exceptional legislation as that which is proposed in Sections 7 an 8 of the Bill. Assuming that such an exceptional state of facts has been shown to the satisfaction of the legislative body, as it has been to that of the Select Committee, the question remains whether the provisions contained in this sections are suitable provisions for effecting the purpose which they are designed to effect.

The purpose is that of fulfilling the intention of Act 21 of 1848 by making effectual provisions for the discouragement of gaming and wagering. The Select Committee desire to carry out this purpose by adhering to the mildest provisions of modern Acts of Parliament, refraining at the same time from the enactment of pains and penalties, and they think that this can be done only by rendering the advantages of betting on the price of merchandise so insecure as to deter betters, which they would effect by compelling holders of deposits, or winners, to refund.

It has been objected that the man who enters into a gambling contract and afterwards breaks it to avoid loss is guilty of a double immorality, and that the machinery of Courts of Justice should not be employed in order to protect from the consequences of one immorality a litigant whose only *locus standi* is a second immorality. It has also been urged that gamblers should have no place in the Courts of Law; that the loser who sues to recover the money he has lost appears as a gambler, and that his case is not analogous to that of an informer, who may act from right motives of exposure or repentance.

I doubt whether these objections are quite as correct as they at first sight appear. I think they somewhat confuse a man's duty as a citizen, and a man's duty as a spiritual and moral agent. These duties must, no doubt, frequently run into each other, but they may ordinarily be distinguished for pratical purposes.

It is said that the mere nonfulfilment of an immoral contract is not a second immorality, but that the strong presumption of the alleged motive "to avoid loss" makes it so. I believe it to be the true doctrine (looking at the matter for the moment as one of pure Ethics) that the man who as made an immoral promise his bound to repudiate his own act. If he has wilfully entered into an unlawful contract he has offended; if he wilfully performs his contract he certainly continues to offend; if he stops, it may be that that he is sincerely repenting. To establish that he cannot sincerely repent because he desires that his amendment should be profitable to him, were to shake the whole doctrine of repentance and amendment, since amendment must be accompanied by advantages, and is usually accompanied by temporal advantages. But society should not and cannot push the inquiry into motives so far. A drunkard reforms, and by his amendment saves himself and his family from the work-house. He is a better citizen, in that he has amended, even if self-interest have been one of his motives, and it were over curiosts in the State to inquire whether he has fulfilled all the conditions requisite to a spiritual repentance.

The argument that gamblers should have no place in the Courts of Law appears to me liable to similar objections. There is not a perfect analogy between the case of a gambler suing for his stakes and the common informer; but, I think, it is going too far to say that there is no analogy. It must be recollected that, in the case supposed, the State has resolved for the general advantage to encourage the gambler to do that which he would not ordinarily be able to do. Supposing it to be the law that any third person might sue to recover from the winner money lost at a game, this third party would be a common informer: but among the principal points of distinction between him and the gambler would be these two—1*st*, that not knowing so much of the matter, he is not likely to be so good an informer; and 2*nd*, that the idea of his acting from motives of repentance is excluded. It would not, in my opinion, be very wide of the mark in either case to say that the State imposed a fine upon the winner and awarded it to the informer.

To add a quotation to those furnished by the Select Committee:—

"Gaming and betting on the game are forbidden both in Scotland and in England, to the effect of entitling the poor of the parish in Scotland to all winnings within twenty-four hours above 100 marks, entitling the loser of the money above £10 at a sitting, or £20 within twenty-four hours, to recover it from the winner, and giving action to common informers for the winnings and the value, one-half to his use, and the other to the poor of the parish." (Bell's Principles of the Law of Scotland, edit. 1860, page 19.)

I think it would be difficult to show that there was no analogy between these cases.

I am, for these reasons, in favour of the enactment of Sections 7 and 8 of the Bill as containing provisions which are not objectionable in principle, and which are calculated to be useful in practice

31st October 1863. A. Kinloch Forbes.

(True copy)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE ERSKINE.

I am disposed to concur in the views expressed by Sir J. Arnould on the first question proposed by the Government, and (except as to Section V. of this Bill) in the views expressed by him on the second question; also, with some qualification, in the views expressed on the third question in Sections 1 to 5 of his Minute.

I am not quite sure, however, to what extent it is intended that the "judgment and decrees" indicated in Section III. of the Bill shall be absolutely void.

If Sections VII. and VIII. be omitted, the effect of this measure, as an instrument of repression (in the class of cases described in those sections) will, of course, be impaired. But I agree with those who think that the existence of a little more or less of unrecognised wagering by private persons is a consideration of less moment than the avoiding of apparent inconsistency in point of principle in a Legislative Act, and that the object which it is desirable first of all to secure in the present instance is the clear assertion of the principle that transactions in furtherance of wagers are unfit for adjudication by the Civil Courts, and are not to be entertained by them.

On that ground, likewise, supposing Sections VII. and VIII. to be omitted, it seems to me that the scope of Section VI. and also of Section IV. should be somewhat limited, so as to enact no more than this, that those who have deposited or made over monies or valuable securities to abide the event of a wager, shall be at liberty, at any time before the occurrence of that event, to withdraw from the transaction, and to reclaim or countermand any payment or assignment on account of it. This would not involve the giving of a special standing in the Courts to losers of wagers, as such, or to any parties to wagers after the event.

The rights of innocent assignees are separately protected by Section III.

If it be deemed expedient to go further than this to proceed with greater severity against any who may be viewed as tempters rather than victim as persons engaged in transactions not merely against good morals, so that they must be declared void in law and unfit for adjudication in Civil Courts, but opposed to the general well-being and general trade, so that they must be treated as public offences, then apparently this course should be openly justified and pursued directly by the imposition of penalties; not indirectly, by giving a special standing in Court (for that occasion only) to persons who have selected to take their chance of gaining by wagers which the law will not recognise, and only wish to save themselves from loss when they find that the chances have gone against them.

In submitting an opinion on this Bill (as requested by the Government) I do so with all deference to the views of those who support it as it stands; and especially of the learned mover of the Bill, who has given so much attention to the subject, and considered it so carefully in all its details.

18th November 1863. C. J. Erskine.

(True copy)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE COUCH.

In my opinion a person employed to make a wagering contract on behalf of another ought not to be aided by the law in recovering any remuneration for such employment or any money which (not being under any legal obligation to pay) he may think fit to pay for a loss upon the wager; nor ought the person employing him be aided by the law in recovering from him any money he may receive as won upon the wager. An agent making a wager, and the person for whom he makes it, should be left without any assistance from Courts of Justice in settling disputes arising out of it, in like manner as the parties to the wager are left by Act 21 of 1848. If, as the preamble to that Act states, it be expedient to discourage gaming and wagering by making the wagering agreement null and void and not allowing any suit for recovering money won on it, I think it is equally expedient to discourage gaming and wagering by means of agents, by also making the agreement with the agent null and void, and not allowing any suit upon it, or for recovering money paid or received by him by virtue of his employment in such transactions. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of endeavouring to prevent gaming and wagering by legislative provisions, it is sufficiently discountenanced by law, and is of such an evil tendency as to afford good ground for withholding from a person employed to carry it on the rights and legal remedies which agents employed in ordinary transactions are entitled to. Unless this is done the provision in Act 21 of 1848, that no suit shall be allowed for recovering money won on a wager becomes in many cases inoperative, as the agent, by paying the money to the winner, becomes entitled to recover it from his employer. The employer may, indeed, revoke the authority before the payment and thus relieve himself from liability, and throw the loss on the agent if the latter thinks fit afterwards to pay; but as this would deprive the employer of the right of obtaining payment from his agent in the event of the wager being decided in his favour, and the agent receiving the money, he would generally abstain from doing so, and the agent, by paying immediately on the determination of the wager can fix his employer with liability. It has thus become easy for the Shroffs, or native bankers, to establish a system by which the aid of the Courts of Justice may be obtained in enforcing wagering contracts and the intention of Act 21 of 1848 be defeated, and, in my opinion, this should be prevented.

The 1st and 2nd Sections of the Bill are calculated to do this, but with great respect to the learned mover of it and the Select Committee, I think the terms of the 1st Section might be improved, and I should prefer the alteration suggested by the Chief Justice, with the exception of the word "knowingly," of which I doubt the necessity. I would, however, submit the following as preferable:—

"All agreements whether made in speaking., writing, or otherwise for the purpose of gaming or wagering or securing the performance of any agreement by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void, and no suit shall be allowed in any Court of Justice upon or in respect of any such agreement."

And Section 2 I would submit should be—"No suit shall be allowed in any Court of Justice for recovering any commission, brokerage fee, or reward for or in respect of the making of any agreement by way of gaming or wagering, or of any other act done or obligation incurred by any person in respect of any such agreement, nor, except as hereinafter is excepted, for recovering any money paid by any person upon or in respect of any agreement by way of gaming or wagering."

Section 2 as it stands does not extend to the money paid by the agent upon the wager, but only to the commission, &c. If notwithstanding Section I, it be thought proper, although it may not be strictly necessary expressly to provide against recovering commission, &c., it is equally proper to provide for the money that may be paid by the agent on the wager. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th Sections appear to me to be proper in order to carry out the intention of the bill, and to prevent evasion of the 1st and 2nd Sections.

The 6th only enacts what is the law already, and is only necessary in consequence of the language used in Section 1.

The 7th and 8th Sections enable the loser of a wager to recover back his money within 6 months. I may here remark upon the insertion in Section 8, line 12, of the words "if not previously recovered under Section 6 of this Act." Section 6 provides for the recovery of the money from the agent before he has paid it over to the winner, but notwithstanding the recovery from him he pays the winner, is he not to be allowed to get his money back? These words would seem to prevent it.

By the general rule of law a person who voluntarily and not under a mistake pays money either by way of gift and in discharge of some supposed obligation cannot recover it back. The rule of the English law, independently of statutes which have been repealed, was long since declared to be this where money was fairly lost by gaming, it could not be recovered back, both parties being equally delinquents; and the repeal in England of the statute which allowed the money to be recovered back affords, I think some argument against such being made the law in Bombay. By the French law the loser cannot recover what he has paid, unless there has been fraud. Civil Code, Book 3, tit. 12, ch. 1, and from an abstract of the laws relating to gaming in different countries laid before the House of Commons by the Committee of the House of Commons on gaming in 1844, upon whose report the Acts 8 and 9, Vict. C. 109 was passed, it appears that this is also the law in Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Sardinia, minority being also in Sardinia a ground for recovering back the money, in accordance with what was the old French law. I cannot think that, allowing the loser of a wager to recover back his money within six months is likely to prove so effective in repressing wagers upon the price of cotton, as to justify a departure from the principle of the 1st Section and the other Sections of the Act, and is as strongly opposed to the general rule as to justify a departure from a rule so generally adopted. If it be deemed expedient to select wagers upon the price of those articles, and to make them the subject of a repressive measure not applicable to other wagers, I think the measure should affect both parties to the wager and not the winner only; and I concur in the observation of Mr. Justice Erskine on this matter. But the expediency of preventing wagers on the price of particular articles more than other wagers is a question for the legislature. It depends upon other considerations than the general nature of wagers, and in my capacity as a Judge I must be excused from offering any opinion upon it. Richard Couch.

November 25th, 1863.

(True copy)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE NEWTON.

I cannot doubt the propriety of refusing the aid of our Civil Courts to the enforcement of wagering contracts. The principle seems to me to be unquestionably a correct one that gamblers should not have the privilege of requiring the tribunals of justice to assist them in compelling the observance of their contracts. And the opportunity of evading the provisions of Act XXI. of 1848, which has been discovered and so largely used in consequence of the omission in invalidate contracts collateral to those against which it is directed, should no longer, it appears to me, be permitted to continue. I approve therefore unreservedly of the first five sections of the Bill.

With respect to Sections 7 and 8, I do not feel assured that even if the principles on which all existing legislation, in any way analogous, has proceeded, be admitted to be sound, a case has been made out for the enactment of these provisions.

It is not that their introduction into the Bill seems to me to afford any just occasion for a charge of inconsistency, for though I have considered the first five sections from another point of view, I understand the object of the contemplated law to be the prevention of the evil which wagering transactions entail on the mercantile community, or on the community at large, and not the release of the civil tribunals from the necessity of inquiring into and determining an objectionable class of suits.

Nor do I think that in the presence of provisions of law which have been long recognised as justifiable, exception should be taken to these sections especially, on the ground that one of their effects is to benefit the wrong doer. For the well-being of society, and the ends of justice, it has been found necessary to appeal to various motives in order to prevent or detect crime, and carrying out those objects it has been deemed right among other means to secure the co-operation of the guilty, or to sow distrust among those who might otherwise become associated in crime, by the proffered reward of immunity from the punishment which may have been, or which, but for the salutary operation of such enactments, might have been incurred.

But I do not know that the Legislature can plead the same justification, though certain it can plead a justification of a similar kind, for enabling our Courts to avail themselves of the aid of recusant gamblers, as for making the evidence of a pardoned accomplice available towards the conviction of his associates. The motive power of self-interest is in both cases used to bring about what very often in the latter, as always in the former, is a breach of faith of a certain kind; but apart from other considerations, on which perhaps a substantial difference might be argued between the two classes of instances, it seems to me very questionable whether as urgent a necessity has been shown for resort to this exceptional instrumentality for the prevention of the commercial inconveniences, or even of the mischief and injury to the community generally, which result from time-bargaining, as for the prevention or detection and punishment of heinous criminal offences. If, however, it is within the knowledge of the Legislature that in consequence of any peculiarities connected with time-bargains the direct imposition of penalties would fail to put a stop to such transactions, I should recommend the enactment of Sections 7 and 8 of the Bill, as substituting the lesser evil which their terms involve, for the greater one of the demoralisation which must be the result of a widespread system of gambling.

May 31st, 1864. H. Newton.

(True copy)
C. Gonne, Acting Registrar.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE TUCKER.

I am of opinion that Act 21 of 1848 is founded upon sound principles of public policy, and that it is desirable that its provisions should be expressly extended to wagering contracts entered into by the agents of gamblers, and that the said agents should not be permitted to recover, through the intervention of Courts of Justice any remuneration for their services in the conduct of such transactions, or any monies paid, or articles of value delivered, by them on account of wagers effected by their agency. I therefore, consider that a law to the effect of the first six and last two sections of the amended Bill may be passed with advantage to the community.

I think that Sections 1 and 2 will be improved if altered in the manner suggested by Mr. Justice Couch. I concur generally with Justices Arnould, Erskine, and Couch, in the views which they have expressed with regard to Secs 7 and 8; and I trust that this portion of the Bill may not become law. It does not appear to me to have been shown that wagers upon, or relating to, the price or value of articles of merchandise are injurious to the course of trade of that this description of gaming is more pernicious in its effects upon the individuals engaged in these transactions than any other species of gambling. I can see no reason, therefore, why any exceptional means should be had recourse to, to put an end to this class of wagers only, or why the attempt to suppress them should be confined to a particular portion of a single British dependency. If a law of this kind be really necessary, it should prevail through the entire empire; and it seems to me that it will be sufficient time to enter upon a legislative experiment of this character

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Mocha—100 bags coffee, 150 cwt., Chugun Tulsichund.

Liverpool.

Adriana—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Framjeevanjee Dewchand.

Ann—704 bales cotton, 2665 cwt., Framjeevanjee Hargovandass; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt Dorjee Varji.

Caroline—91 bales wool, 75 cwt., 56 bales cotton, 136 cwt., Vasunjee Luallu; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sowjee Pitambur.

Conway—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., F. Chambers.

Dryad—1,000 bales cotton, 1,125 cwt., Vasunjee Jeathu.

Flying Light—47 bales cotton, 1644 cwt., Cheoneelall Hokumchund.

Gertrude—200 bales cotton, 1,080 cwt., Heycock & Co.; 45 bales cotton, 1677 cwt., Bunseelall Abeerchund; 65 bales cotton, 2273 cwt., Bunseelall Khatsey.

Hannah—91 bales rags, 113½ cwt., Framjee Wookeeds.

Mangles—1025 bales cotton, 3567 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Cowasjee Pestonjee Tuckeboy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.; 320 bales cotton, 780 cwt., James W. Wright & Co.

Sailor Prince—50 bales cotton, 1624 cwt., Wallace & Co.

Star—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

Haave.

Indus—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

Hongkong.

Ahmed Abee—50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadas Tuneejee & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 136 lbs. each, Sittaram Khoshal; 553 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Feral Mohamed Esas & Co. 9 chests M.'s opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalackdina & Co.; 5 tenders of opium, Hajee Mowladina Sullaman; 28 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, M. and P. B. Colah & Co.

Ocean—The Penang Navigation Co.'s 26 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jurmusjee Dadasheey; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dewkurun; 25 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, M. & P. B. Colah & Co.

Shanghai.

Sussex Abee—39 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 2, Ship *John Fenner*, W. Moore, from Mauritius 16th July; August 4, Ship *Christopher Newton*, D. Menzies, from Bassein 24th June.

DEPARTURE.—August 4, Ship *Huidine*, to Colombo.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. C. edits...	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	100
China	60 Do. do. ...	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank	50	do.	7¼ per cent. pm.
Bank of Bombay ...	170	.....	144 per ce nt. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	30 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	215 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	80	.....	7¼ per cent. pm.
Bombay Mercantile Bank ...	50	.....	3¼ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Company ...	100	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited) ...	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company ...	100	.....	20 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. incldg. n. sh.
Commercial Bank	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500	6 do.	140 per cent. pm. [nal.
East Indian Bank	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
Financial Association ...	25	.....	6¼ per cent. pm.
India, Insurance Company in London & China Bank ...	180	.....	47 per cent. pm.
Mazua Bank	50	.....	8 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	1,000	12 do.	130 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	250	8 do.	195 per cent. pm.
	40	.....	87 per cent. pm.
Press Con.			
Apollo Press Co ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Arthur Press Co ...	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 5,900 per sh.
Fort Press Co ...	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,500 per sh.
Hindustan Lead Press ...	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,800 pur.
Press Company Limited ...			
One whole share ...			
1 Share			Rs. 66,000 per share. pm.
1 B Share	6,000	450	
1 C Share	6,000	170	
2 Free Press Co's Shares ...	6,000	.....	
Victoria Land and Press ...	1,600	.....	
Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company ...	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,900 pm.
Bombay Presse Company Patent ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. (Karrachee) ...	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Akbar Press Company Limited (Madras) ...	500	.....	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co ...	450	.....	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. ...			[discount.
Consolidated Stock ...	218-5.0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New 2½0 shares ...	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
WEAVING			
Bombay Steam Weaving Co. ...	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,800 prem.
Do. Do. ...	1,100	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Do. Do. ...	800	.....	Rs. 60 prem.
Do. Do. ...	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Do. Do. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Do. Do. ...	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Do. Do. ...	5,000	71 per cent.	Rs. 800. [nal.
Do. Do. ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
Do. Do. ...	5,000	.....	Rs. 17,500 pm.
Do. Do. ...	70,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pur. per whole share.
Do. Do. ...	900	.....	Par.
Building Contract and Investment Co. ...	150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse ...	200	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Company ...	1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co. ...	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited ...	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co. ...	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co. ...	1,500	20 per cent.	Rs. 900 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 750 prem.
Treacher & Co (Limited) ...	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Gun Cotton Co.	2500	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Company ...	50	.....	5 per ct. pm. nml.
Bank Cotton Agency ...	50	.....	Par. [nml.
Khandesh Farming Co. ...	100	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. ...	100	.....	3 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
Do. Loan 1853-54	...	...
Do. Loan 1842-43	...	94½
Do. Loan 1854-55	...	...
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	2-10
Crowns	2-9
Mexican Dollars	2-9
German Crowns	2-14½
Five-Franc Pieces	2-2
Bar Silver	56-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba.	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready.)	„ 605 to 615
New Bhowanagur, (ready.)	„ 600 to 610
New Oomrawutee	„ 580 to 585
New Hingunghaut	„ 570 to 580
New Barsee and Naggur	„ 560 to 570
New Veerawul	„ 510 to 515
New Khandesh	„ 512 to 515
New Poratchee	„ 600 to 605
New Acoote	„ 600 to 605
New Mangalore	„ 512 to 515
New Hingluanghaut	„ 640 to 650
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	„ 33 to 34.
and White	„ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 27 to 28. Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 21st July 1864.	From 22nd to 30th July 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	...	...	*45,457
„ 1863-64	20,849	325	21,174
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1863-64	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	2,331	...	2,331

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 2nd Aug. 1864.	From 3rd to 9th Aug. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	19,223½	218	2½	19,441½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	2,330½	...	½	2,330½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 2nd Aug. 1864.	From 3rd to 9th Aug. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64	45,176	32	45,208	247
„ 1863-64	16,306½	841½	17,648	1,793½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1863-64	4,292	2½	4,294½	116
„ 1863-64	2,035½	5½	2,041	189½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—from 3RD to 9TH Aug. 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer Ta Pang Nyo	244
Per Steamer Aden	10
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer Ta Pang Nyo	4994
Per Steamer Aden	3564
Total...	8814

* During the whole season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted).

H. MILES,

Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 10th August 1864.

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT NO. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ „ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ „ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ „ 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
On demand	2s.	0¾d.	„
On Scotland do.	Ir.	11¾d.	„
On Ireland do.	Ir.	11¾d.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

„ „ 6 „	...	...	5 „ „
„ „ 3 „	...	...	4 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on adon at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FEERSHOO CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ...	...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 3 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 2 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ 1 do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand ...	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ...	...	2	per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ...		3	„
„ „ 6 „ „ ...		5	„
„ „ 12 „ „ ...		7	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—France, 40,000,000 f. (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 3,292,565 f. (£37,702.) *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do do ...	1s.	11¾d.	„
Sight ...	2s.	0¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight ...frs. 2-57 cts.			
3 do do ...2-51 „			
Sight ... ...2-46 „			

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4 do	do
12 ditto	5 do.	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CROORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARNE Esq. (Messrs. Fearne & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Iceland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL D. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight ...	...	2s.	0¾d.
„ 4 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
„ 3 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
„ 2 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
„ 1 month's do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
On Demand ...	...	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland and Ireland ...		1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSHNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા બેંકન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला बंकन बेंक लादना (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ...	...	3	per cent.
3 „	...	4	„
6 „	...	5½	„
12 „	...	7	„

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMSHANKY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER .....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „ ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
One „ „ ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

This prevents disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.

Interest not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	per ct. per ann.
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHÉ, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,325,000—(Rs. 23,25,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office...EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 3 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 2 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 1 do. ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Demand ...	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances at the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of